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'FRIENDSHIP-87' MILITARY EXERCISES END

LD010420 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 31 -- The military exercise codenamed "Friendship-87" held according to the plan of combat training of the united armed forces of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty in north-western Poland has ended.

About 13 thousand soldiers of the Soviet Army, the National People's Army of the GDR and the Polish Army took part in it. All states signatories to the CSCE Final Act were informed about the exercise in due time and according to the agreements of the Stockholm document. With such an amount of troops taking part it is not necessary to invite observers. The goal of the exercise, headed by chief of the main board of the combat training of the Polish Army Gen. Wojciech Baranski, was to perfect the cooperation of staffs and troops in the uniform system of defence of fraternal armies.

An official rally of the soldiers of the three fraternal armies taking part in the exercise was held at its end. In his address during the rally Gen. Baranski stated: "Joint exercises of the fraternal armies contribute to the perfection of our defence capacities which are indispensable for guaranteeing the socialist accomplishments of our societies and preserving peace in Europe. They are very important for the integration of our armies and their soldiers."

GDR'S STEGLICH 'OPTIMISTIC' ABOUT DISARMAMENT

LD011118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna, 31 Jul (ADN) -- Over recent months, processes have begun which could open the way toward real nuclear disarmament on the European continent. This was stated by Peter Steglich, leader of the GDR delegation, today at the last plenary session of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting before the summer break. At the same time, there is on offer the great chance of starting negotiations on conventional arms limitation and disarmament. By elaborating a mandate for these negotiations, the Vienna meeting could smooth the path toward the reduction of military confrontation and toward increasing mutual confidence.

Speaking to the plenum, Ambassador Peter Steglich welcomed the fact that the NATO states have now put forward proposals on the military aspects of security, even if they did so with considerable delay. There are also points of rapprochement on all differences of opinion on future disarmament negotiations in the conventional sphere. This looks optimistic. With the appropriate political willingness, results should now be possible which would correspond to the security interests of all CSCE states.

The GDR, like the other socialist states, will continue to be not lacking in readiness and initiative in order to conclude the follow-up meeting as quickly as possible with a substantive result, the ambassador said. In all spheres of the CSCE process, they have offered proposals which emphasize not so much the dividing factors as the search for a common denominator.

In the GDR's view, all the preconditions have been created for rapid work to proceed on a concluding document immediately following the resumption of negotiations on 22 September. Such a document, with important substance, would enable the CSCE process at all levels to become the vehicle of a new phase of detente and cooperation in Europe.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY ADDRESSES VIENNA CSCE FORUM

LD312024 Budapest MTI in English 1655 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna, July 31 (MTI) -- The third phase of the follow-up Conference on European Security and Cooperation ended with a public closing session on Friday. The discussions are to be resumed on September 22 to work out and adopt the final document before the end of the year.

The Friday session was addressed by delegates of twenty of the participating 35 states. There was general disappointment on the failure to conclude the meeting. The NATO countries, continuing former tactics, emphasized the human rights issue.

Delegates of the socialist countries, including Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, called for a balance in the treatment of all questions of the Helsinki process with adequate emphasis given to key problems of military security and the development of economic and trade cooperation.

The session repeatedly showed that the practical conduct in the spirit of compromise of the neutral and non-aligned countries might be a major contribution to the success of the Vienna conference.

Alois Mock, Austrian vice-chancellor and foreign minister, was the only western speaker to point out the improvement of East-West relations and the manifestation of cooperative intentions throughout Europe. He said the influence of the internal transformation underway in the Soviet Union on international relations and the Helsinki process is not to be underestimated, and confirmed the proposal to organize the new forums on security and disarmament in Vienna.

Hungarian Ambassador Andre Erdos also discussed the internal and international effects of the Soviet changes. "The considerable attention in Vienna indicate the importance of these changes," he said and warned against any attempt to use the events for political ends.

"The final documents can only be the result of the coordination of different endeavours and often contradictory interests and based on the realities of the age. Hungary welcomes the planned talks on military security and disarmament, supports the expansion of economic and trade cooperation and is ready to make major contributions to broadening the scope of human rights and relations, irrespective of language, religion and majority or minority status," the Hungarian ambassador said.

POLISH ENVOY ADDRESSES CSCE SESSION 31 JULY

LD011559 Warsaw PAP in English 0007 GMT 1 Aug 87

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, July 31 -- The third round of the CSCE meeting came to an end today. Addressing the plenary session, head of the Polish delegation Ambassador Slawomir Dabrowa recalled that Poland, in agreement with its allies, submitted a draft supplement to the CSCE mandate concerning conventional armaments reduction in Europe.

The Jaruzelski plan, which has been discussed in Vienna already, is another Polish contribution to military detente in Europe.

The head of the Polish delegation expressed the hope that the Vienna meeting would be concluded with positive results. This is facilitated by the policy of openness of socialist states, readiness to seek compromise in settling all issues, including the "human dimension".

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO

Arrives in Varna

AU311822 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, president of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and president of Mozambique arrived in Varna today.

He is accompanied by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Mozambican Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

At Varna Airport the high-ranking guest was greeted by Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, and by other leaders of the okrug and town. A representative unit of the Navy presented arms.

On the square in front of the party house, Bogdan Karabonche, chairman of the Municipal People's Council Executive Committee, presented Joaquim Chissano with the honorary badge of and the symbolic key to the city of Varna. Following this, the motorcade proceeded toward the Golden Sands resort, where the high-ranking guest will be residing.

The Varna Okrug BCP Committee and People's Council are giving an official dinner in honor of Joaquim Chissano at the Varna VIP hotel.

Varna Visit Continues

AU011848 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, president of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and president of Mozambique, is continuing his visit to our country. He is accompanied by Comrade Grigor Stoichkov.

In the morning Joaquim Chissano and the officials accompanying him visited the Varna Okrug village of Aksakovo. Joaquim Chissano inspected with interest the embryo transplant center and was briefed on the modern biotechnological methods applied in that center for increasing animal productivity.

In the surroundings of the local Varna grape and wine growing complex Boris Bonev, deputy chairman of the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee and chairman of the Okrug Council for Agriculture and Forestry, briefed the high ranking guest on the successes of our socialist agriculture. He stressed that 180,000 hectares of arable land are cultivated in this okrug using the most up-to-date technological methods and equipment.

The honored guest and the officials escorting him also visited the Druzhba ready-made clothing plant, where output of the highest quality is being produced today, the goods being sold on the domestic markets and exported to the Soviet Union, the United States, and Canada.

Later on, Joaquim Chissano held a meeting with the party and state leadership of Varna Okrug at the party house. Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, briefed him on the socioeconomic and cultural development of this part of our country and on the tasks which all Communists and working people are coping with in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and in achieving new economic growth.

Final Talks Held

AU021822 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 2 Aug 87

[Text] Varna, August 2 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, held here his final session of talks with Mr Joaquim Chissano, president of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of Mozambique.

The two leaders laid down their countries' positions on the key international issues: the maintenance of peace, the need to halt the arms race, to ease world tensions, to create an atmosphere of trust and understanding among the peoples. They also considered questions concerning the situation in the south of Africa.

The session of talks was held in an atmosphere of confidence, sincerity and mutual understanding.

Report on Talks Issued

AU311316 Sofia BTA in English 1230 GMT 31 Jul 87

["Bulgaro-Mozambican Official Talks" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 31 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr. Joaquim Chissano, president of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of Mozambique, commended highly the relations between the BCP and the Frelimo Party.

The two ministers completed their official talks on matters of the bilateral cooperation and on certain international issues. The talks took place in an atmosphere of confidence and complete mutual understanding.

The two leaders reiterated their countries' willingness to continue to broaden their relations by introducing new more efficient forms and by developing the cooperation in the fields which best suit their real potential and are of mutual interest.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov briefed his guest on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and called attention to the latest plenum of the BCP CC which discussed and approved a concept on the general restructuring of society based on the principles of self-management.

The Mozambican leader dwelled on the situation in his country and in the southern part of Africa where the racist forces are continuing to stir up tensions and to hamper the socioeconomic development of the countries in that part of the world.

He spoke of the problems which the Frelimo Party is solving in its efforts to overcome the economic difficulties and to combat the aggressions and destabilizing actions by the enemies of Mozambique.

During their exchange of views on international issues, the two leaders noted the need for all peoples and governments to unite their efforts in the search for feasible ways to solve the pressing peace and disarmament problems.

After the completion of the talks, a protocol on cooperation between the two countries' foreign ministries, a cooperation plan between the BCP and Frelimo and a scientific and cultural cooperation plan were signed in the presence of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Joaquim Chissano.

Bulgaria was represented at the talks by: Mr Peter Mladenov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, Mr Grigor Stoichkov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy premier and Bulgarian chairman of the Mixed Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of internal affairs, Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and Gen. Spas Stoimenov, head of the International Department of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The Mozambican delegation included Major-General Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the party Control Committee of the Frelimo Party and minister of security, Mr Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, secretary for foreign relations of the CC of the Frelimo Party and minister of foreign affairs, Mr Augusto Macamo, member of the CC of the Frelimo Party and secretary general of the organisation of Mozambican workers (O.T.M.), etc.

KUBADINSKI MEETS SOVIET PEACE GROUP DELEGATION

AU311900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Administrative Council of the National Foundation for Peace and Solidarity in Bulgaria, met a delegation of the Soviet Peace Foundation headed by Administrative Council Chairman Anatoliy Karpov.

During the meeting opinions were exchanged on the work of the two foundations. Later on, a cooperation protocol for the 1988-89 period was signed between the two foundations at the Lozenets residence. According to it, the two peace foundations should focus their efforts on asserting among a wide range of international circles the new way of political thinking and acting by states in international relations. The important task facing the two foundations is the participation in work connected with the internationalist and patriotic education of working people, and especially of the young generations in both countries.

The talks and the signing ceremony were attended by Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

BALEV RECEIVES SOVIET ACADEMICIAN PRIMAKOV

AU011851 Sofia BTA in English 1542 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Sofia, August 1 (BTA) -- Mr. Milko Balev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, rector of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations with the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and familiarized him with the documents and the decisions of the plenum of the CC of the BCP, held on July 28 and 29 this year.

ATANASOV MEETS POLISH CULTURE MINISTER

AU311823 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Georgi Atanasov, received Polish Arts and Culture Minister Aleksander Krawczuk in Sofia today, and discussed opportunities for expanding and intensifying bilateral cultural exchanges between the two countries. The Polish guest also held talks with Comrade Georgi Yordanov.

RATIFICATION DOCUMENTS EXCHANGED WITH SFRY

AU301345 Sofia BTA in English 1236 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, July 30 (BTA) -- The instruments of ratification for the agreement on the reciprocal recognition of education diplomas and academic degrees between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were exchanged today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Signing the protocol, Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Ilija Djukic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, stressed that the agreement will undoubtedly contribute further to the expansion of cooperation in education, science and culture, in the consolidation of the friendly relations between the two countries.

ECONOMIC REPORT FOR 26 JULY-1 AUGUST

AU011852 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts between 26 July and 1 August, Sofia BTA in English, and Bulgarian dailies of the same period carry the following economic performance reports (source is given in parentheses):

On 27 July in Sofia a meeting of the National Staff on Harvesting took place. It was pointed out that the harvesting has successfully ended. Simultaneously, it was pointed out that until now straw has been collected from only 48 percent of the plots, which is "extremely insufficient." (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Jul 87)

HARD CURRENCY CREDITS FOR PROJECTS IN USSR

AU311005 Prague ZEMEDEL'SKE NOVINY in Czech 29 Jul 87 p 2

[L. Pelouchova article: "Bank: New Rules"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Funding of Integrated Projects [subhead]

Of late, the considerable share of Czechoslovak builders in the construction of large projects on USSR territory having extracting and dressing [tezební a upravný] character is often being discussed. These so-called selected integrated projects are being realized on credit. The Soviet Union will be repaying us with deliveries of raw materials after these projects begin operation. The extent of the credits is considerable, and they put great demands on the Czechoslovak State Bank and the participating enterprises. Until now, namely, the credits granted in bilateral relations were overwhelmingly conventional, with the credit partner realizing the construction with his own construction resources.

The new element is also the extent of the credits -- in the order of tens of billions of korunas, a part of it in freely convertible currencies. Therefore the ensuring of the selected integrated projects pertaining to the USSR will require effective measures of the Czechoslovak State Bank when providing koruna and foreign currency funding and credits. [passage omitted]

HUSAK GREET'S BOLIVIAN CP OFFICIAL ON ELECTION

AU311141 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jul 87 p 1

["z"-signed report in the "Receptions, Talks, Telegrams, Letters" column]

[Text] Prague -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, sent a congratulatory telegram to Humberto Ramirez on the latter's election to the post of first secretary of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee.

W. AUSTRALIAN PREMIER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD011740 Prague CTK in English 1036 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Prague Aug 1 (CTK) -- Premier of Western Australia Brian Thomas Burke arrived today in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle. The Australian guest was met at Ruzyně airport by First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanek.

SLOVAK OFFICIAL VIEWS PROBLEMS WITH GYPSIES

AU312107 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 30 Jul 87

[Article by Jozef Prokop, member of the Secretariat of the Slovak SR Government Commission for Problems of the Gypsy Populace: "Gypsy Citizens, Too, Can be Helped"]

[Excerpts] The creation of conditions for integrating the greatest possible number of Gypsy populace in the work process and in the life of our society, as well as the "return" on the resources that we invest to help raise their cultural and material standards, are a frequent subject of discussion.

A great deal has changed since our society began to deal in a more systematic way with the life of the Gypsy populace. The results that have been achieved in the past 2 decades are relatively good. This obligates us to work with this segment of the population even more thoroughly and efficiently. More than 235,000 Gypsy citizens live in the Slovak SR -- most of them in East Slovakia -- and account for 4.5 percent of the Slovak population. [passage omitted]

It is natural from the viewpoint of the needs of our society's development that we regard the education of Gypsy children as one of the main directions of our work in raising the cultural standards of Gypsy citizens. [passage omitted] However, despite the efforts being exerted, the development in education has been very uneven. [passage omitted] Many schools and teachers monitor the school attendance of Gypsy pupils just on paper and their endeavor to improve it is only proclaimed and pro forma. [passage omitted] Because of these formal approaches to the education of Gypsy pupils, some pupils who finish school attendance in the sixth or seventh grade have not mastered even the fundamentals of literacy -- reading with comprehension, basic arithmetic, and writing. [passage omitted]

Last school year 1,327 Gypsy pupils attended elementary schools despite the recommendation of district pedagogy and psychology consultants that they be sent to special schools. This school year the number of such Gypsy pupils increased by another 264.

The situation is constantly deteriorating because special schools are short of place. [passage omitted] This creates fertile soil for an increase in the number of illiterates among Gypsy pupils. As many as 5,996 citizens in the Slovak SR are still on record as illiterate.

The educational standards of Gypsy children are constantly declining. One-third of them have reading problems. [passage omitted] Their greatest problems are with completing apprentice centers, particularly with taking the final exams. [passage omitted]

About 7,000 Gypsy children are born in Slovakia each year. [passage omitted] An average of 250-300 of these children are born to Gypsy girls aged 16 or even younger. [passage omitted] National committees place most of these children in infant homes. [passage omitted] Children above 3 years of age are placed in children's homes. At the end of 1986 1,054 Gypsy children were in children's homes, which represents 44.6 percent of all children in these homes. Some 27 percent of Gypsy children of pre-school age live in homes. [passage omitted] Because of the perennial shortage of places in these homes, we are unable to place in them children whose institutional upbringing has been ordered by the court or who should live in a different environment from the one in which they grow up now. [passage omitted]

What can be done to limit and reduce the number of Gypsy juvenile delinquents?

Children with a propensity for criminal activity should be placed in educational institutions in their early youth. There were 10 such educational institutions in the Slovak SR in 1986. Gypsy wards accounted for 57 percent of all inmates. The words situation is in East Slovakia, whose two educational institutions have 78.7 percent of Gypsy wards. [passage omitted]

In a relatively short time, remarkable results have been achieved in solving the housing problems. [passage omitted] [paragraph continues]

In 1964 the Gypsy population in the Slovak SR was 151,000, of whom 103,000 lived in 13,940 Gypsy shanties in 1,155 Gypsy communities. Since then the Gypsy population has increased 52.9 percent. In the past 20 years national committees managed to liquidate 851 communities and 11,575 shanties. More than 86,000 Gypsy citizens moved to adequate apartments and houses. There are still 2,365 shanties and 304 communities in Slovakia, whose population is less than 17,000. Despite these undeniable results, the solution of the housing problem is still fraught with a number of complications. [passage omitted] That is why the construction of 1,504 lower-standard apartments has started in some communities and towns in the East Slovak region, which has the greatest proportion of the most backward part of the Gypsy populace. These apartments have local heating, no elevators, no flush toilets, large kitchens, and the like, and are thus geared to the mentality of the most backward part of the Gypsy populace. Their aim is to teach their inhabitants to live in better conditions as soon as possible. [passage omitted] Young Gypsy citizens with prerequisites to resolve their housing problem on their own will be provided with building lots to allow them to build modest family homes. [passage omitted]

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 23-29 JULY

AU311035 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 24 through 30 July report the following appearances of CSSR leaders (source specified in parentheses):

Ignac Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPCZ's South Moravian Regional Committee, paid a visit to the Znojmo state farm on 23 July to acquaint himself with the progress of the grain harvest there. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 July 87 p 2) On 24 July, Herman attended the opening of an international team competition of amateur radio operators from the socialist countries in Nove Mesto na Morave. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jul 87 p 2)

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Abdelhamid Latreche, Algerian ambassador to the CSSR, in Prague on 24 July to assess the current state of the two countries' bilateral relations and to exchange views on topical international issues. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jul 87 p 2)

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal attended the Argentina-CSSR Davis Cup match in Prague on 24 July. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jul 87 p 8)

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attended a session of the National Front's Slovak Electoral Commission in Bratislava on 27 July. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jul 87 p 2) On 28 July, Janak paid a visit to the Buducnost united farmers cooperative in Tvrdosice in the Nove Zamky district. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 July 87 p 2)

Josef Haman, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended a working session of the CPCZ District Committee in Melnik on 29 July. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jul 87 p 2)

BORDER TROOPS REPORTEDLY FIRE AT 3 ESCAPEES

LD030921 Hamburg DPA in German 0753 GMT 3 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Berlin (DPA) -- Amid shots from GDR Border troops, three young men escaped into West Berlin during Sunday night/Monday morning. The three GDR citizens, aged between 20 and 24, were unharmed; they used a ladder to climb over the barrier installations into the Spandau region.

A bus driver picked up the three GDR citizens and drove them to the Spandau town hall; he then informed the police. According to the police, they reported that the border troops fired shots, but cou'd not verify that the shots were aimed to kill.

U.S. PEACE MOVEMENT REPRESENTATIVES VISIT

AU310951 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- The Soviet proposals for a global double zero option were at the center of a talk in East Berlin on Wednesday [29 July] between Werner Ruempel, first vice president and general secretary of the GDR Peace Council and 18 representatives of the U.S. peace movement. During the meeting it was stressed that the most recent Soviet initiative on disarmament and peace offers a great chance to proceed on the way toward a nuclear-free world. In this proposal the peace-loving forces see a new reason for the hope that the end of the century will become a turning point toward a peaceful future for mankind. The partners in the talk concurred that now it is more important than ever before to further step up the activities of the peace-loving forces.

The visitors from the United States were honoring an invitation from the GDR Peace Council and had numerous meetings with representatives of the most varied groups of the population during their several-day visit to the GDR.

SED CC MESSAGE TO BOLIVIAN CP LEADER

AU310947 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jul 87 p 1

[Telegram from the SED Central Committee signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to Humberto Ramirez, first secretary of the Communist Party of Bolivia]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Humberto Ramirez: On the occasion of your election as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia, I convey cordial congratulations to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee as well as on my own behalf.

I wish you much success in your responsible position, good health, and creative energy for the good of our common cause.

With communist greetings,
SED Central Committee
E. Honecker, General Secretary.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LEIPZIG SPORTS FESTIVAL

Stoph Greets Participants

LD012056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1236 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 1 Aug (ADN) -- A major sports display began this afternoon at Leipzig's Central Stadium. This sparkling event in the 8th Gymnastic and Sports Festival and the 11th Children's and Youth Spartakiad will demonstrate the high performance and breadth of the GDR's socialist sports movement. [passage omitted]

Spectators and participants warmly greeted Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and other public figures. The sports display was attended by numerous international guests, including members of the IOC, senior sports representatives of international sports federations and organizations, and members of the diplomatic corps. [passage omitted]

Krenz Conveys Honecker Greetings

LD022324 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 2 Aug 87

[Excerpt] The greetings and thanks of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council chairman, for the outstanding hospitality shown by the people of Leipzig in the national festival of socialist physical culture, has been conveyed today by member of the Politburo Egon Krenz. He spoke at a meeting of participants in the Leipzig sports festival and spartakiad. While visiting the Berlin delegation, Egon Krenz paid tribute to the efforts of the young sportspeople from the capital.

DTSB President Manfred Ewald assessed the 8th Gymnastics and Sports Festival and 11th Children's and Youth Spartakiad as a complete success. Speaking to the international press this afternoon, he said that in particular there had been progress in winning over the majority of citizens to take part in regular sporting activity. [passage omitted]

Sindermann, Others Attend

LD022335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1945 GMT 2 Aug 87

[Text] Leipzig, 2 Aug (ADN) -- The closing ceremony for the 8th Gymnastics and Sports Festival and 11th Children's and Youth Spartakiad of the GDR was held this evening in the Central Stadium in Leipzig. After the opening of the ceremony, the most successful area [bezirk] organizations of the German Gymnastic and Sports Association (DTSB) of the GDR at the spartakiad competitions were honored. Around 33,000 sportspeople -- largely involved in a sports display -- once again demonstrated their great skill in this floodlit finale. Also involved in the program were the Central Music Corps of the FDJ, the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer Organization, and the Pioneer Organization's central dance ensemble. The national festival of physical culture and sport in Leipzig came to an end with a vow by those taking part in the festival and spartakiad and with a firework display.

The spectators in the packed stadium and the sportspeople who marched into the stadium for the opening display warmly welcomed Horst Sindermann, president of the people's chamber; Hans-Joachim Boehme; Guenther Kleiber; Egon Krenz; Siegfried Lorenz; Erich Mielke; and Inge Lange; members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; other members of the SED Central Committee, including Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Manfred Ewald, DTSB president; and Horst Schumann, first secretary of the Leipzig Area Executive; Prof. Lothar Kolditz; president of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR; other personalities of social life in the area and the city of Leipzig; foreign sports representatives; and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

The impressive finale to the national festival of physical culture and sports opened with a festival fanfare and the GDR national anthem.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 23-29 JULY

AU311137 [Editorial report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 24 through 30 July reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

The following GDR leaders attended the opening of the Eighth Gymnastics and Sports Festival and 11th GDR Children's and Youth Spartakiade in Leipzig on 27 July: Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; SED Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hans-Joachim Boehme; Horst Dohls; Werner Eberlein; Guenther Kleiber; Egon Krenz; Werner Krolikowski; Erich Mielke; Guenter Mittag; Erich Muecken Berger; and Guenter Mueller; Guenter Maleuda, deputy chairman of the State Council; SED Central Committee members Margot Honecker, minister of education; and Horst Schumann, first secretary of the Leipzig Bezirk leadership. (28 July p 1)

The following GDR leaders attended the opening of the Berlin Water Festival in East Berlin on 25 July: Erhard Krack, mayor of Berlin; Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the State Council, and president of the GDR People's Chamber; Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Horst Soelle, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council. (27 July p 1)

The following GDR leaders attended a reception given by Salah Kamel, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the GDR, in East Berlin on 23 July: Guenter Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the State Council; and Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. (24 July p 2)

The following GDR leaders attended a reception given by Ricardo Walter Stubbs Vega, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru, in East Berlin on 28 July: Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the State Council; and Ludwig Mecklinger, member of the Council of Ministers. (29 July p 2)

The following GDR leaders held talks with Bunu Sheriff Musa, Nigerian minister of mines, power, and steel, in East Berlin on 29 July: Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics; and Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, congratulated Politburo member Kurt Hager on his 75th birthday in East Berlin on 24 July. (25-26 July p 1) Erich Honecker also congratulated Politburo candidate member Inge Lange on her 60th birthday in East Berlin on 24 July. (25-26 July p 1)

Werner Eberlein, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg SED Bezirk leadership, held talks with Magdeburg party activists in Magdeburg on 23 July. (24 July p 2) Werner Eberlein also visited the Magdeburg-Rothensee Heating and Power Station in Magdeburg on 29 July. (30 July p 2)

Guenther Maleuda, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party, received Ivan Yordanov and Ivan Vlaev, representatives of the Bulgarian Peasants' Party in East Berlin on 28 July.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN MINISTER VISITS -- On 29 July Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy minister of foreign affairs, met for a talk with Bunu Sherif Musa, minister of mines, power, and steel of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The discussion focused on issues concerning the further development of relations between the two friendly states. The interlocutors agreed on expanding cooperation between the GDR and Nigeria in the political and economic spheres. A solid basis for this is agreement on the most important questions of international development, both sides state. Sherif Musa also conducted talks with Felix Meier, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics, and Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

SOVIET PARTY WORKERS VISIT 27 JULY-1 AUGUST

LD012040 Budapest MTI in English 1605 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- A delegation of Soviet party workers headed by Yevgeniy Zaytsev, first deputy head of the Cultural Department at the CPSU CC, visited Hungary from July 27 to August 1 at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The delegation met Lenard Pal, secretary of the Central Committee, and held talks with Katalin Radics, head of the scientific, educational and cultural department at the HSWP CC. The Soviet party workers studied the experience gained by the HSWP in the development of cultural life.

The delegation met several leaders of the Ministry of Education and Culture, saw cultural establishments and paid a visit to Bacs-Kiskun County.

PARTY DELEGATION VISITS POLAND 27-30 JULY

LD311944 Budapest MTI in English 1453 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI) -- A delegation of the HSWP Central Committee headed by Istvan Petrovski, member of the Central Committee and head of the CC's Department of Party and Mass Organizations, visited Poland from July 27 to 30 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The delegation met Kazimierz Cypryniak, PUWP CC secretary, who gave briefs on the fulfillment of topical tasks facing the fraternal Polish party. The Hungarian delegation studied the work of self-governing organs and mass organizations in Poland, and the assertion of the leading role of the PUWP in the periods of socio-economic renewal.

GROSZ, MARJAI MEET VISITING FRG STATE OFFICIAL

LD302136 Budapest MTI in English 1910 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI) -- On Thursday Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Lothar Spaeth, prime minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg Province, currently on a non-official visit in Budapest. Talks were held on a few areas of Hungarian-West German relations and international issues. The meeting was attended by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present was Horst Meincke, charge d'affaires ad interim at the Budapest Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Jozsef Marjai also met the West German politician Thursday.

SFRY'S ZEMLJARIC VISITS BUDAPEST 28-30 JULY

LD301947 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI) -- During a visit to Budapest on July 28-30, Janez Zemljarić, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council (government) of Yugoslavia, held talks with Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and met Gyorgy Lazar, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Workers' Party, and Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Discussions were held, in a cordial atmosphere, on the situation and tasks of the two countries and the development of cooperation. Milovan Zidar, ambassador of Yugoslavia to Hungary, was also present.

PEOPLE'S FRONT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA

LD022007 Budapest MTI in English 1428 GMT 2 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 2 (MTI) -- A Hungarian People's Front Delegation, headed by Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, left for the Mongolian People's Republic on Sunday at the invitation of the federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Societies.

NEMETH SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD312230 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has sent a telegram of condolence to Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the occasion of the July massacre by armed bandits in the county seat of Homoine.

NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEWS REZSO NYERS

LD312310 Budapest MTI in English 2220 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- "NEPSZABADSAG" carries in its Saturday issue an interview with Rezso Nyers, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chief advisor to the Institute of Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, on the plan of socio-economic advance adopted at the July session of the HSWP Central Committee, and on the main directions of adaptation to the changing world economic conditions.

On the motives of the party on announcing the plan of advance, Rezso Nyers said, "The present circumstances remind us of the 1970s: external and internal imbalances, over-regulated state machinery, financial survival of lameduck companies, and the aversion of efficient enterprises to take new risks. The serial world economic changes, combined with inability in internal work, led to a failure to maintain the standard of living, a decline in accumulation capacity and an increase in international payment commitments. The national income produced proved insufficient for the simultaneous financing of these three areas. The conservative production policy only slowly followed the world economic processes, and encouraged the development of branches which were then already restricted in other countries.

"To Hungary, four spheres represent the world economy: members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), the non-member socialist countries, the member states of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the developing world. We have to adjust to all of them in an appropriate manner," says Rezso Nyers, adding that the Hungarian export pattern should be updated, to all four.

"In CMEA relations the export structures have become obsolete and the exchange of goods is not developed. Production specialization is often formal, serving rather to counter shortages than to improve technical efficiency.

The general practice of selling goods that are not produced in the partner country leads to monopoly situations, technical negligence and conservation. The expectation that future cooperation within CMEA should be different implies the creation of national economic mechanisms suitable for cooperation.

"CMEA cooperation placed on more up-to-date bases would offer new opportunities. If we want to improve the structure of domestic production, the proportion of goods produced with high expenditure has to be reduced in favour of commodities involving low specific cost. This would be possible if a notable part of goods not manufactured domestically was imported from the CMEA markets. Therefore, we would have to open our markets to each other, and cooperation ties created not through inter-state but inter-company specialization in a way that the more up-to-date and cheaper product would take the place of the more expensive. This would involve competition in efficiency which is to be encouraged by long-term reforms.

"The Hungarian economy continues to be bound to the CMEA on a high level. In this respect there is no considerable lag from the neighbour countries. No further increase in our share of turnover seems feasible in the present circumstances for lack of structural guarantees both in export and import, but conditions for increase could be created through the reform of cooperation. We could participate more actively in a CMEA market relying on the operative relations of national companies.

"There are good opportunities to develop economic links with the socialist countries outside CMEA, mainly China and Yugoslavia, provided a new scheme is worked out to counter the present differences in commodity relations and foreign trade systems.

"Our economic cooperation with the advanced capitalist countries should be integrated to a Europe policy with diplomatic, cultural, scientific and economic branches. There is need for organized, contractual and lasting relations both with EEC and EFTA, as our main risk lies in the group of products which we produce for export under short-term cooperation.

"Our trade with the developing countries is also to be regularly modified, because the market situation and economic policy of these countries are changeable and their solvency is extremely unstable."

With regard to the initial stabilization phase of the plan of socio-economic advance, Rezso Nyers says, "Stabilization would first of all entail improvement of the hard-currency foreign trade balance to such an extent that there would be a balance of international payments and a halt in the increase of national debt by the end of the stabilization period. The second task is to reduce the sources of production losses to a minimum, and considerably decrease the measure of direct and indirect state subsidies. Third comes the gradual reduction of the substantial budget deficit and the attainment of a budget equilibrium. As at present a higher than desirable amount is spent on consumption and investment, two or three per cent of the balance of the national income has to be used as an export surplus. Besides, the stabilization period should bring about the basic conditions of the period of advance through new elements of economic management. The required market relations and economic management system will pave the way for efficient profitable economy and stabilization should be the basis of a new starting position to stand international competition, mobilize development energies and raise the living standard."

PRIEST IMPRISONED FOR 'SPYING' IN IRAN

AU011445 Paris AFP in English 1412 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Vatican City, Aug 1 (AFP) -- A Polish priest has been sentenced to three years imprisonment in Iran for "spying," his missionary order announced here Saturday.

Stanislaw Skusinski, 36, a member of the Vincentian congregation, had been held since his arrest at Tehran Airport on August 12, 1986, as he was about to board a flight to Rome.

Details of Father Skusinski's trial were not clear, a spokesman for the order said. It apparently took place "about one month ago," but the exact nature of the charges, which reportedly included "activities to the detriment of Iranian security," was not known.

Father Skusinski had been arrested a first time in April 1986, but released some weeks later, the spokesman added.

An official source in Warsaw said Saturday that the Polish authorities had several times intervened on Father Skusinski's behalf. In February, Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski had taken up his case during an official visit to Tehran, the source added.

Father Skusinski first went to Iran since 1982, and ministered to Polish labourers employed on construction sites mainly in Isfahan Province. [sentence as received] He received his missionary training in Belgium and had previously been posted to Zaire.

The Vincentian (Lazarite) Congregation of the Mission was founded in France in 1625.

JARUZELSKI WALL STREET JOURNAL INTERVIEW REPORTED

LD312041 Warsaw PAP in English 1803 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] New York, July 31 -- The Thursday edition of "THE WALL STREET JOURNAL" carried an interview with Wojciech Jaruzelski, which, it wrote was the first interview in the last two years given by the Polish leader to American newsmen.

During the interview granted on July 27th, the president of the Council of State answered questions mainly about the economic reforms in Poland and their internal and foreign conditioning and on Polish-American relations.

According to the paper, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that Poland must achieve an economic equilibrium through the balancing of supply and demand. The changes, however, meet with difficulties. "This is a river, which cannot be turned back," Jaruzelski was quoted as saying.

The JOURNAL adds that one of the Polish leader's causes for optimism are the economic changes taking place in the Soviet Union, which are convergent with Poland's reform policy. The paper writes that General Jaruzelski voiced his esteem for Mikhail Gorbachev for his desire for Poland to be economically strong.

At the same time it stressed that the U.S.'s policy, which does not want to re-establish the close economic relations which existed prior to 1981, constitutes a barrier on Poland's road to success. Poland needs open Western markets to accelerate its economic growth and to meet its debt obligations.

The interview with Wojciech Jaruzelski was announced on the front page of the page of the paper, which inside printed a short biographical note and pictures.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES POLONIA REPRESENTATIVES

LD010404 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] [Announcer] The Royal Castle in Warsaw: State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski has met with Polonia representatives. Representatives of 4,000 participants in the "Polonian Summer-87" from Polonian centers in 27 states were present at the meeting, including participants in the Sixth Polonia Games and Polonia Meetings of Generations in Krakow.

Greeting the guests, Wojciech Jaruzelski said:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen!

Dear fellow countrymen!

We are together, here in the heart of Warsaw, at the castle of the kings of Poland. Its history is linked with the nation's fortunes, with Polish glory, defeat, and rebirth. At the same time, it is our symbolic common home. With this thought I welcome you, dear fellow countrymen, to your fatherland. For some it is a place where they were born, for others, it is the home of their forefathers. Other people see it as a sanctuary filled with sentimental mementoes. Finally, for many people it simply is the home of friends. For us, who live here, Poland is the common home of 38 million people who want to shape it through their everyday labors in accordance with their expectations and needs.

The tragic and very complex history of our nation has resulted in the fact that every generation has experienced the bitterness of emigration, the emigration of the last centuries, the last decades. Today, millions of Polonians are scattered far and near, over every continent and in many countries, East and West where people of Polish origin are loyal citizens. There were various conditions and motivations that led them to settle or remain abroad. This, however, is not the important thing today; this should not divide us. Those people who have links with Poland are regarded as a potential benefit to the homeland.

Expressing our respect for the patriotism of subsequent generations of emigres, for their touching bonds with our country, we at the same time, do not intend to turn our back on the most recent emigres. We know that Poland is and will remain for them a source for satisfying their spiritual and patriotic needs. On the other hand, the emigres' knowledge, energy, and sense of national dignity are necessary for Poland. Our opponent is only that person who wants to be one, one who does harm to Poland. We, however, as every human being, every community, and every state, need friends.

With this in mind, we will facilitate, for Poles who live abroad, contact with their families, with friends, with our science and our culture, with Polish education for their children, with the places close to their hearts which they have left here.

This has been clearly expressed in recent decisions which favor, in a decisive way, the upkeep of such ties with the homeland.

The Polish state is now more than 1,000 years old. The PPR is 43 years old. It has inherited a legacy of unprecedented destruction and backwardness. In the building of a new life mistakes were made and wrongs were committed. However, the difficulties and hardships of today, the shortcomings which unfortunately occur, cannot conceal the historic scale of our achievements -- Poland within just borders, secure, rebuilt, and industrialized, moving forward along the road of national agreement, of reforms, of socialist renewal. We live in the expectation that, on this road, we will be accompanied by the understanding and the goodwill of a patriotic emigration, of Polonian organizations, of a clergy contributing to the upkeep of the Polish identity abroad. We wish to develop relations with Poles living abroad, with people of Polish origin, in a way that would bring mutual benefits, among them material, economic benefits. We have great respect for the social, cultural, and sport activities that strengthen the links between the emigres and our fatherland.

It is with this in mind that I thank you, dear compatriots, for your participation in the Polonia Games, for bravely putting up with discomfort, for your attachment to our homeland.

I am glad we met today. You have my sincere good wishes. I wish you further meetings among your own people, in Poland, in our fatherland. [applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] From among the Polonia representatives the floor was taken, by, among others, Boleslaw Janik, chairman of the Zgoda Polonian Association in the FRG, and Sister Cecylia Szydłowska, from Philadelphia. They spoke about the need to keep and strengthen links between Poland and Poles living abroad.

After the official ceremony, there were warm and often emotional conversations between fellow Poles.

MINISTERS VADUVA, FOLEA MEET PAKISTAN'S AKHTAR

AU311903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/7/1987 -- From 29 to 31 July the 11th session of the Romania-Pakistan Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration proceeded in Bucharest.

In the spirit of the orientations and decisions agreed upon during the summit Romania-Pakistan dialogue, the sides looked into the evolution of the bilateral economic relations, the possibilities and ways conducive to a further development of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Pakistan in domains of joint interest, to expanding and diversifying the mutual exchanges of goods.

While in Romania, A.G.M. Akhtar, head of the Pakistani delegation, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, called on Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Ioan Folea, minister of mining, oil, and geology, and had interviews with leaders of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Heavy Equipment Industry.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 26 JULY-1 AUGUST

AU011907 [Editorial Report] Romanian media monitored by Austria Bureau 26 July-1 August reports the following public appearances of Romanian leaders (sourceline given in parentheses):

On 27 July President Nicolae Ceausescu and Greek premier Andreas Papandreou began official talks at the Black Sea resort of Neptun. (AU271544 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1102 GMT 27 July)

On 27 July President Nicolae Ceausescu gave a luncheon for visiting Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou, at the Neptun resort. (AU271606 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1426 GMT 27 July)

On 28 July President Nicolae Ceausescu received Brian Burke, prime minister of Western Australia, and a group of representatives of Australian economic life at the Neptun Resort. (AU281912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 28 July)

On 29 July President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to the site of the nuclear power plant at Cernavoda, Constanta County. (AU291812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1739 GMT 29 July)

On 30 July President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to Constanta County economic units. (AU301824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1516 GMT 30 July)

On 30 July President Nicolae Ceausescu received James Spicer, vice chairman of the Conservative Party of Great Britain, at the Neptun resort. (AU301825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1525 GMT 30 July)

On 30 July President Nicolae Ceausescu received Roger Gailliez, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Belgium -- French speaking wing, at the Neptun resort. (AU301858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 30 July)

On 27 July Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, welcomed Andreas Papandreou, the premier of the Hellenic Republic, at the Constanta "Mihail Kogalniceanu" Airport. (AU270750 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0739 GMT 27 July).

On 27 July Constantin Dascalescu bade farewell to Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou at the Constanta "Mihail Kogalniceanu" Airport. (AU271857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 27 July)

On 23 July Ion Dinca, PEC member and first deputy prime minister, attended an Egyptian Embassy reception marking Egypt's Independence Day. (Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 July 1987 p 5)

On 24 July PEC member Miu Dobrescu attended a film showing at the DPRK Embassy to mark the 34th anniversary of the victory of the DPRK liberation war. (Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 July 1987 p 5)

On 29 July Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta received A.G.M. Akhtar, secretary of state at the Economic Relations Division of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, chairman for Pakistan to the Romanian-Pakistan Joint Economic Commission. (AU291818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 29 July)

On 31 July Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, received a Congolese parliamentary delegation led by Jean Ganga-Zandzou, president of the National People's Assembly of the People's Republic of the Congo. (AU311819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1506 GMT 31 July)

On 31 July Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Ioan Folea, minister of mines, petroleum, and geology, received A.G.M. Akhtar, secretary of state at Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (AU311903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 31 July)

On 1 August Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, accompanied a delegation of Congolese parliamentarians led by Jean Ganza-Zandzou, president of the National People's Assembly of the Republic of the Congo, on a visit to a farm machinery exhibition at the Baneasa Research, Design, and Technological Engineering Institute for Agricultural Mechanization. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1034 GMT 1 August)

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT FOR 26 JULY-1 AUGUST

AU011819 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian in its broadcasts between 26 July and 1 August carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Wheat harvesting: 18 counties and the Ilfov agricultural sector have finished wheat harvesting, leaving 195,000 hectares -- that is, 8 percent -- of wheat fields to be harvested in counties in the third wheat zone and in some counties belonging to the second wheat zone. (1300 GMT 28 July)

Alba County: wheat harvesting completed. (0400 GMT 29 Jul);

Hunedoara County: wheat harvesting completed. (0400 GMT 29 Jul);

Banat region: in the first 7 months of this year Banat miners extracted 115,000 metric tons of bituminous coal in excess of plan provisions. (1300 GMT 1 Aug)

MERCHANT FLEET STATISTICS REVIEWED ON NAVY DAY

AU011351 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1010 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Navy Day has been traditionally observed in Romania on the first Sunday of August.

The steady growth of the merchant fleet in the past few years had brought its capacity to 4.2 million dwt at the end of 1986, to account for a more than 25-time growth of the seaborne traffic and an over five-time growth of the river traffic from 1965. The merchant fleet is scheduled to top eight million dwt and carry at least 80 per cent of the country's import-export sea-bound traffic until 1990. River traffic is due to rise 95 per cent.

New river and sea ports appeared on Romania's map in post-war years as the number of construction and repair shipyards multiplied. The ports at Midia and Mangalia have been expanded. Work is going on at a fast pace in the port of Constanta-Sud where the free area has partly been commissioned. Nearing completion, the Poarta-Laba-Midia Navodari Canal branches off the Danube-Black Sea waterway. Another project, the complex development of River Arges, will make the capital of the country fast approachable by river traffic.

The training of the personnel has been in step with fast development and modernization. High and high-school facilities and equipment as well as the equipment of the training and improved training centers meet the highest international standards.

BRIEFS

NEW PETROCHEMICAL INSTALLATION -- Two new cyanuryl [as received] chloride lines have been put into operation at the petrochemical combine in Borzesti (one of the greatest in eastern Romania). It is part of a complex that has been put into operation this year, too, and which turns to best account methane gas and ammonia, making highly valuable final products, such as sodium and potassium cyanides, both in solution and in solid state, on the basis of Romanian technologies. These installations, representing a national premiere, were built to the drawings of the Design and Technological Engineering Institute for Chemical Industry in Bucharest using up-to-date technological solutions. Production technologies for the new products were developed by experts of the Institute for Chemical Research in Bucharest -- ICECHIM. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 30 Jul 87 AU]

TANJUG REPORTS INCREASED PRICES ON GOODS, SERVICESBread Rises in Slovenia

LD011523 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Summary] Ljubljana, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Starting today in Slovenia certain types of white bread have gone up in price by an average of 70 percent and black bread by an average of 50 percent. White flour of the 500 type has gone up 116 percent while the 400 type has gone up 110 percent. The prices of basic types of bread made from flour of the 850 type, which are controlled by the FEC, will increase 74.4 percent starting 15 August. The last rise in bread prices in Slovenia was a month ago. Manufacturers blame the increase in wheat prices from this year's harvest and the high production costs arising from the hike in electricity prices.

Prices also increased starting today in Slovenia for electricity by 38.9 percent, coal by 36.9 percent, and medicines by 52 to 57 percent.

Bread Rises in Split

LD011528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Summary] Split, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Following an increase in wheat prices the Prerada work organization and private bakers in Split raised the prices of bread today by 100 percent. The price of the so-called people's bread made from flour type 850 is to remain unchanged until after 16 August when it will go up by 68 percent.

Niksic Transport, Water Rises

LD021039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0110 GMT 2 Aug 87

[Text] Niksic, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- In Niksic, prices for town and suburban transportation have increased by 41 percent, on average. A 140-dinar Zone One ticket will now cost 200 dinars, a Zone Two 180-dinar ticket will now cost 250 dinars, a Zone Three 250-dinar ticket will now cost 350 dinars, and a Zone Four 330-dinar ticket will now cost 470 dinars.

Water prices have increased an average of 100 percent. A cubic meter of water consumed by households, instead of costing 40 dinars as it has up to now, will cost 93 dinars, while for businesses this price will be significantly higher: 113 dinars instead of 50. The prices for the cleaning service will increase an average of 68 percent.

INFLATION FIGURES APPROACH 3 DIGITS FOR JULY

LD311553 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jul (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is increasingly approaching a three-figure inflation. According to the most recent figures by the Federal Statistics Institute, retail prices in July were higher by 105.5 percent than in the same period last year. Compared to June, the price rise was 6.1 percent, and compared to December 60.3 percent.

The July prices were mostly affected by price rises of milk, wheat, flour, and bread. The prices of industrial food products rose an average of 7.2 percent compared to June, and the prices of industrial products other than food rose 3.6 percent, while agricultural products, because of the seasonal drop in prices of fresh fruit and vegetables, recorded a drop of 8.1 percent.

According to statistical figures, July prices increased most conspicuously in the services sector, where they "jumped" by 15.4 percent. This happened because of the rises in prices of transportation and postal and telecommunication services, insurance, subsidies for accommodation, and communal services expenditure and other services.

Living expenses in July, compared to June, rose 5.1 percent, while their increase, compared to the same month last year, is 107.6 percent. Expenses for basic products necessary for daily use in a household, compared to December last year, rose 56.2 percent.

PARACIN TEXTILE FACTORY WORK STOPPAGE ENDS

LD311912 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Paracin, Yugoslavia, July 31 (TANJUG) -- After a three-day strike of workers, production was resumed today in the Branko Krsmanovic factory for woollens of Paracin, a town in central Serbia.

Some 2,000 workers of this factory, one of Yugoslavia's biggest textile factories, went on strike three days ago demanding rises in their wages, lower prices for essential provisions, lower prices for electricity for households and lower pays for officials from their community and up to the federal level.

The factory's workers' council should discuss the workers' demands today.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PROPOSES BUDGET CHANGES

LD010444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 31 Jul 87

["Statement from a Session of the Federal Executive Council" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 Jul (TANJUG) -- Under the chairmanship of Branko Mikulic, the FEC today examined the proposed changes and amendments to the Law on Associated Labor. On this occasion, the view that the pending changes in the Law on Associated Labor should remove unnecessary normativism and facilitate the greater independence of associated labor was expressed. It is also essential that the changes should make the further realization of economic-systemic changes in the Law on Associated Labor easier, whereby, with the strengthening of realistic economic categories, a greater motivation of associated labor would be ensured as well as its greater accountability for the results of its business operations. The Federal organs are to present their proposals on this matter to the competent commission of the SFRY Assembly.

Proceeding from the provisions of the Law on Financing the Federation and from the growth realized in this year's social product, that is, the GNP, according to which conditions have been reached for the rescheduling of the Federal budget, the FEC approved draft changes in the law on establishing the total volume of Federal budget expenses and alterations to the budget for this year.

The FEC also considered its earlier stance, according to which it has not used the possibility envisaged in the resolution for 1987 for harmonizing the total volume of the Federal budget expenses at the close of each quarter. This was also supported by the competent committees of the SFRY Assembly that established that budget rescheduling proposed today by the FEC should be adopted by the end of September.

The council also considered that about 92 percent of the Federal budget was accounted for in advance under the provisions of the social plan and legal regulations for financing the Yugoslav People's Army, for invalid and veterans' allowances, for additional funds for the underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and for meeting commitments under international agreements and conventions. For this reason, the FEC adopted the position that economy measures should be initiated so the budget expenditures for a part of these purposes is realized at a level below that which could have been reached with application of said regulations. In this way, in cooperation with the competent Federal organs, a reduction has been achieved in the share of the expenditure for the Yugoslav People's Army in the Federal budget of five percent, and other economy measures have been initiated. To the same end, the council proposes there should be a more significant restriction in growth of other Federal budget expenses for satisfying general social and joint needs, so that instead of at 10 percent as envisaged in the resolution, they grow at 20 percent more slowly than the nominal realized income in the social sector. [passage omitted]

The proposed economy measures will enable the rescheduled budget to increase 55 percent instead of 69.9 percent, which is the unavoidable level to which the Federal budget can be adjusted to meet the commitments arising out of the current social plan and the legal regulations in force. [passage omitted]

COMMENTARY VIEWS UPCOMING SHULTZ-SHEVARDNADZE TALKS

LD012114 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Is something new in sight in the breathing space in Soviet-U.S. relations? The agreed meetings between Shultz and Shevardnadze in the middle of September should determine the fate of the agreement on missiles and probably also the visit of Mikhail Gorbachev to Washington. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] The United States has positively assessed the latest proposal by Moscow to remove all medium-and short-range missiles from Europe, Asia, and Alaska. Immediately after this the two superpowers agreed on a meeting between the two foreign ministers, Shultz and Shevardnadze, in Washington in the middle of September.

This meeting would be devoted to elaborating a detailed agreement on missiles that, one assumes, when signed will signify a watershed in Soviet-U.S. relations. On the other hand, it will make a significant contribution to easing tension in the world, especially in disarmament. If everything goes according to plan, as they now hope in Moscow and Washington, at the meeting between the foreign ministers, the date for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States will be set, most probably at the end of the year. For his part, however, President Reagan, too, is hoping he will visit the USSR while he is in office.

True, one should not be deceived and believe the obstructions to an agreement are small and it will be easy to overcome them. The most important obstacle is the presence of 72 Pershing missiles on FRG territory. Moscow will find it hard to accede to their remaining there, while any U.S. insistence that the missiles be excluded from the agreement could have a negative impact on the course and final outcome of the Geneva negotiations and on the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting in Washington. Moscow believes that it has made enough concessions because it has acceded to British and French missiles being excluded from the missile agreement and because it would be too much if this were to be extended to the FRG as well.

True, the West explains its stance by saying the USSR has an advantage in conventional armaments in Europe, but this certainly cannot be a reason for the FRG, together with France and Great Britain, to be armed with short-range missiles, and especially not for it alone one day to decide on their possible use. In any case, the two superpowers are faced with the important task of resolving this problem because unless they succeed in this, there is a danger that everything achieved to date may come to nothing. After all, if there is an imbalance in terms of conventional weapons -- and this probably exists -- this problem too can be removed through negotiation, for let us recall that Moscow is not avoiding an agreement acceptable to both sides from being reached, something which is borne out by the fact that Moscow proposed yesterday a new plan that relates to strategic defense and intercontinental-range missiles, which means in practical terms that there is no area in disarmament on which Moscow is not prepared to negotiate. This is admitted in the West, too, even by those forces that oppose seeking agreement with the USSR.

Nevertheless, hopes for an agreement on missiles are increasing daily and it should be expected that soon, maybe by the end of the fall, they will be a reality.

NATIONS SHOW 'CONSIDERABLE INTEREST' IN SFRY ARMS

LD010547 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0527 GMT 1 Aug 87

[By Miroslav Jonic]

[Text] Belgrade, August 1 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav arms and military equipment manufacturing industries earn about two billion dollars a year from their exports and engineering services. The exports are directed towards 67 countries and about 240 enterprises are engaged in the production.

Exports of Yugoslav-made arms and military equipment are geared to the foreign policy commitments of Yugoslavia as an independent and nonaligned country. They also help reduce the cost of production for the needs of the domestic Armed Forces.

Detailed figures about the export of arms and military equipment are more and more often reported and attract considerable interest. A permanent exhibition of Yugoslav-made arms and military equipment at Nikinci, a village near Belgrade, was seen last year by members of 70 foreign delegations.

Yugoslavia exports arms and military equipment exclusively under interstate agreements and protocols, and no private persons or firms can place orders for or buy them. The buyers of Yugoslav arms are primarily nonaligned countries, which account for 60 per cent of Yugoslav arms sales and engineering services, as well as member countries or both military blocs.

The West is particularly interested in Yugoslavia's light Gazela helicopter, the total production of which for the next four years is already sold. There is much interest also in its naval, especially salvage vessels equipped with small submarines for underwater work and operations to salvage the crews of stranded submarines.

Firing-arms and ammunition also sell well. This relates especially to the bullet calibre 7.62, which is used with different cartridges by both Warsaw Treaty and NATO armies.

A number of Yugoslav patrol boats have been exported to Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Tunisia and Zaire. Iraq also ordered a "floating naval academy" -- a special ship for training its navy officers.

Many prospective buyers are also interested in Yugoslav equipment for the protection against nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, since, under an agreement between Eastern and Western countries, the filters in the protective masks are of the same kind. Yugoslav protective masks are made of the most sophisticated materials and can be used in all branches of the Armed Forces.

Armoured, reconnaissance and command vehicles and ambulances for delivery in different models and versions, dependent on the needs of the buyers, anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons and medical equipment also sell well.

Sweden has bought from Yugoslavia special medical sets for work in difficult conditions which enable complicated surgery in the field, as well as two-man demolition submarines.

The Yugoslav industry supplies the spare parts for all kinds of arms and military equipment it exports and makes spare parts for military industries of other countries.

A considerable part of its earnings comes from the overhauling and repair of ships, arms and equipment for the needs of other armies.

Yugoslavia's aircraft industry also designs, manufactures and exports military aircraft. Supersonic jets of the models Galeb and Orao are well known, and the project of a multipurpose supersonic aircraft -- as the secretary of defence, Admiral Branko Mamula, recently told parliament -- is also under way.

Galeb and Orao were given high marks by experts at Le Bourget and Farnborough air displays.

Cases of the re-export of Yugoslav arms and equipment have also been reported. Unfortunately, Yugoslav exporters cannot prevent them, but they will abide by the export orientation defined by the foreign policy commitments of Yugoslavia.

KATEDRA BANNED FOR 'INSULTING' VICE PRESIDENT

AU301544 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 87 p 5

[J. Pjevic report: "After All, We Are Not in Hyde Park"]

[Excerpt] Following the ban on distributing KATEDRA No 12, the Maribor student paper, which published insulting and legally punishable articles about some individuals (SFRY Presidency Vice President Hamdija Pozderac, in particular), the LC, the militia, and justice organs, a group of students from Maribor, and like-minded people started an unprecedented political campaign of pressure and slander against some people and organs. [passage omitted]

The front page carries an open letter addressed to "Mr Hamdija Pozderac, SFRY Presidency member," whose author is ex-convict Dr Vojislav Seselj. The assertions about Pozderac represent an act of contempt, ridicule, and insult which represents, in brief, disrespect of one's dignity. Besmirching the vice president of the SFRY Presidency is a punishable act according to Article 157 of the SFRY Penal Code.

The article entitled "The End Is Fine, Everything Is Fine" by Samo Resnik, ascribes to the Maribor police characteristics they do not have in our society. The assertions are a serious insult to the organs of internal affairs. Moreover, the article seriously insults the LC with untrue assertions that could seriously disturb thousands of LC members, citizens, and workers since the LC is still the ideopolitical vanguard of the worker's class and the constituent part of the socialist conscience of self-managing working people.

In the article "This Was a Publicly Pronounced Death Sentence," author Dragica Korada crudely attacks the LC with general assertions without any argument. She ascribes characteristics to it the LC never had. The article expresses fury and hatred toward the LC. In its second part, the article falsely accuses Maribor police of not doing its duty of protecting citizens and of not being capable of doing this. If the citizens were to receive this kind of information -- and this was the purpose of this article -- they would be really disturbed because, if the assertions were true, their lives, personal integrity, and belongings would be in serious danger. In brief, the citizens would be left to themselves. All these cases are punishable acts and not the confrontation of opinions and views.

PROSECUTOR 'TEMPORARILY' BANS MLADINA ISSUES

KATEDRA Reprints Cited

LD311049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Ljubljana, 31 Jul (TANJUG) -- Because it has violated the first and fourth items of Article 98 of the Law on Public Information, the Ljubljana public prosecutor has temporarily banned the double issue, Nos 26 and 27, of MLADINA, organ of the Slovene Federation of the Socialist Youth, from 31 July this year.

The latest issue of MLADINA was temporarily banned because the journal printed a considerable amount of the material which caused a permanent ban on 15 July on the distribution of the 12th issue of KATEDRA of Maribor, organ of the students of Maribor University. KATEDRA was banned because it slurred representatives of the highest organs of the SFRY and spread untrue information that could disturb the public. The temporarily banned issue of MLADINA also published a letter by Ciril Zebot in which, according to the public prosecutor, there was also a certain untrue piece of information that could also provoke serious alarm among citizens.

A decision on the final fate of MLADINA, that is, whether or not it will be permanently banned, will be made by the basic court in Ljubljana within the legally prescribed time period.

Editorial Board Protests

LD312022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Ljubljana, 31 Jul (TANJUG) -- In connection with the temporary ban on the 26th and 27th editions of MLADINA, the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation journal for violating the Law on Public Information, the journal's editorial board protested at a press conference today against the action of the basic public prosecutor in Ljubljana.

The public prosecutor's decision surprised the editorial board because, as they said when the ban was announced, MLADINA has "not yet gone to press."

The editorial board claims that its agreement with the printers called for the journal to be put together on 30 July and that the decision on the temporary ban on the journal was delivered the evening of 29 July. The public prosecutor, the editorial board said, issued the temporary ban on distributing the journal "at a stage when autonomous decisions and eventual changes in the content of incriminating texts were still possible."

BELGRADE REPORTS POWER STATION, AUTO EXPORT FIGURES

AU012041 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian in its broadcasts between 26 July and 1 August carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

The Iron Gate power station has fulfilled 79 percent of its annual production plan. In the first 7 months of 1987, it generated 3.93 billion kwh of electrical energy, which is 600 million kwh above the plan. At present, the power station generates 15 million kwh a day. (1300 GMT 31 Jul 87)

The Crvena Zastava car plant of Kragujevac, which employs about 55,000 workers, set new production and export records in the first 7 months of 1987. It produced over 104,000 cars, or 32 percent more than in the same period in 1986. It exported 53,000 cars, or 56 percent more than in the same period last year. In July, it assembled 17,000 Yugo cars and exported 9,500 cars. By the end of July the plant fulfilled its annual plan of exporting 10,000 cars to Egypt. It exported its 70,000th car to Egypt, its 40,000th car to Britain, and will soon deliver its 90,000th car to the United States. It began exporting to Canada and New Zealand.